

## MCKINLEY'S REBATES.

How He Encourages Manufacturers to Sell to Foreigners Cheaper Than in the Home Market—An Unjust Discrimination Against the American People in the Humbug "American Bill."

The McKinley bill is a bill of false pretenses. Besides its attempt to gild the farmer there are various other deceptions aimed at it. One of the most notable is in the matter of rebates. When any material is brought into this country and is then sold outside of the country again, either in its first form or after being worked up into some manufactured product, the Government refunds 90 per cent. of the duty which had been paid on this material when it was brought into the country. This part of the duty refunded by the Government is called a rebate, or drawback.

The Government now gives back, as stated, 90 per cent. of the duty. Mr. McKinley proposes that the Government shall hereafter pay back 99 per cent., keeping only one per cent. to pay expenses for collection.

This measure was claimed by McKinley, in his opening speech on the Tariff bill, to place our manufacturers in precisely the same position, with regard to raw material. McKinley has heard the foreign trade, as if they had free voice of the manufacturers of the East demanding free raw material. He has seen the petition of the New England manufacturers, with the names of hundreds of the most prominent firms attached to it, asking for free coal and coke and free pig iron.

Something had to be done to make it appear that this demand had been granted. Accordingly the rebate on raw material was raised from 90 per cent. to 99 per cent. This, Mr. McKinley said, would give the manufacturers, so far as imported materials were concerned, all the advantages of free trade in the foreign market. In this way the Lord High Tariff Maker thinks he has silenced the demand for free raw material.

But it is just here that the false pretense comes in. This rebate, as is well known in manufacturing and trade circles, is practically a dead letter. It is worth so little to manufacturers they seldom apply for it. The difficulties and delays in the way of settling the rebate are so great that it is almost entirely ignored.

Speaking of Mr. McKinley's claim that the 99 per cent. rebate gives the manufacturers all the advantages of free trade, the New York Commercial Bulletin has this to say: "Manufacturers who have had experience of the visionary character of rebates will not be deceived by this. They know that rebates, although ostensibly put forward as encouragements to the export trade, have no effect in that direction, and simply serve to mislead public opinion, if they are not so intended. The conditions under which the rebate of duty can be claimed are so onerous as to be practically prohibitive. In the first place, exports of such manufactures as textiles, to qualify for it, must be wholly composed of imported materials, and in the second, such articles as plows, mowing machines and shovels must have imported material incorporated in their manufacture to an extent exceeding one half of the total of the materials used. It is still further necessary, in order to make a claim legitimate, that the imported materials shall be identifiable, that is, in every step of the manufacturing process they shall practically be under the surveillance of Government officials. The present tariff allows a rebate of 90 per cent., under the above conditions, but the trouble and expense attending any attempt at its collection have been so great that exporters have found it to their advantage to ignore it altogether. It is not at all likely, therefore, that the proposed change from a rebate of 90 per cent. to one of 99 per cent. will prove a satisfactory solution of the difficulty, and the clause will therefore continue useless."

Mr. A. B. Farquhar, of York, Pa., one of our largest manufacturers and exporters of agricultural machinery, has written a letter to the New York Tribune in which he calls attention to the embarrassments which combine to make the drawback or rebate provision practically a dead letter. "The least of these," he says, "is the fact that the 'duty' is not 'refunded,' but only a portion of it—90 per cent. Then the regulations which are required by the Treasury Department to guard against frauds, the necessity of proving that the imported goods in each article exceed half its value, the limit of time in which drawbacks can be claimed, the danger of having orders countermanded by continual delays, practically involve so much annoyance and precious time as to eat up all the profits there were in the drawbacks, even when the material was as much as 30 per cent. cheaper in England than here."

And thus it is seen that the tariff-maker's talk about his rebate placing all the advantages of free trade in the hands of the manufacturers, is simply a piece of pretense. It is like his duty on eggs, which Mr. Butterworth, his Republican colleague from Ohio, says means "one omelet a year."

But why should Mr. McKinley propose to give foreign buyers a great advantage over the home consumer at the doors of the home market factories? He held up his bill as "an American bill not a European bill." Why then should Americans be discriminated against in this precious American bill? Our tariff-maker gives Europeans, who buy the products of our factories, the advantage of free raw materials; but he refuses this same advantage to the American buyer. And yet he calls it an "American bill."

can bill." What has the American citizen done, that he must be made to pay duties on raw materials which are offered to the European without duty? Does McKinley think that the people will look upon this as just and fair to them?

This looks as if Mr. McKinley regarded the home market theory as a humbug, and the home market itself as entitled to no special consideration. It is known that many of our manufacturers secretly entertain the same feelings toward the home market. They will contribute liberally for election expenses to hold the home market for themselves, and will make expensive trips to Washington to see that the agreement is carried out by putting on a high tariff—all this they will do; but when it comes to the question of showing how tender they love the home consumer by selling cheaper to him than to foreigners—no, sir, they refuse to do that every time! Not only so, but many of them actually sell to the foreigners cheaper than to the American fellow-citizen. Of course such men believe in the home market, for they make bigger profits out of it.

This suggests one important question: If these people can deduct a part of the price of their goods in order to sell them in foreign countries, would it not be just for the American people to reduce the duties which protect these manufacturers, and by such reduction compel them to sell their goods at lower prices to their fellow-citizens as well as to foreigners? Is it not singular that these men can reduce prices in order to sell in the markets of the world, and then claim that they need the highest kind of protection from those very markets of the world so that they may be able to hold their own home markets. Curious! Is it not?

### A Disgusted Protectionist.

Mr. J. A. Sawyer, of the Irwin Phillips Company of Keokuk, Iowa, who describes himself as "a Republican and a believer in protection to American industries," has expressed a very positive opinion of the McKinley Tariff bill. He writes a letter on the subject to E. N. Taiter, of New York, who is a large hosiery importer and who is a prominent member of the famous Union League Club. A few sentences from his letter will show how this prominent Republican feels over the work that Mr. McKinley has done. Mr. Sawyer says:

"Our domestic industries have been fostered and protected for many years by legislative action. They have passed the infantile period, and if they can not now stand alone, with protective duties averaging 47 per cent., let them fall to the ground. Our Representative in Congress, John H. Gear, sent me the new schedule. I consider it as an outrage upon the common practical sense of the American people! We want reduction in import duties—not the contrary. If the proposed schedule becomes a law, your business and ours would suffer from the curtailment of consumption of certain foreign goods."

"I am tired of class legislation; the people generally are tired of it. We want laws framed in the interests of the whole people. We want rather to increase than diminish our trade with other countries."

Mr. Sawyer evidently agrees with Congressman Butterworth that there can be too much of a good thing—when protection is the good thing in question.

### "McKinley Prices" For Guns.

The new duties on guns are a very good example of the inequity and inequality of the McKinley bill. The cheapest gun, now selling for \$1.25, will bear a "McKinley price" of \$2.25, which is an increase of 90 per cent. This is the poor boy's gun.

Now examine this table:

Present Price.	"McKinley Price."	Increase per cent.
\$ 2.00	\$ 3.00	50
5.00	7.50	50
8.25	12.25	50
15.25	22.25	50

These are the poor men's guns—and the poorer the man the higher his duty is piled up.

Contrast with that the following table showing the increase on rich men's guns:

Present Price.	McKinley Price.	Increase per cent.
\$ 40.00	\$ 45.00	12 1/2
60.00	65.00	8 1/3
100.00	105.00	5
200.00	205.00	2 1/2

And the richer the man the lighter McKinley touches him.

The poor boy's guns and the poor man's guns are nearly all imported; and the duty will necessarily come out of the pockets of the buyers.

### The Melting Surplus.

The surplus, which has caused our statesmen so much trouble, is rapidly melting away. Congress is voting away money out of the treasury at such a rapid rate that the President is reported to be alarmed. He fears that the surplus will soon become a deficit.

Does not this reckless use of the public money grow out of the fact that the taxation which raises it is disguised in the form of a tariff? When a man puts his hand into his pocket and pays out his money to the tax collector, he sees his bills going and it hurts. He knows exactly how many dollars and cents he is out of pocket.

But as the National taxes, except on whisky and tobacco, are raised by duties on foreign goods, no man knows just how much he pays to the Government; and still less does any man know how much he pays to the protected classes whose goods he buys.

If those two facts could be seen and measured by every man when he buys tariff-protected goods, we should have less of extravagance in Congress—and certainly less of protection, too.

—The seines which fishermen use and the twine from which they are made have felt the heavy hand of McKinley. The duty on them is doubled.

## ARMY REFORM.

Important Bill For the Benefit of Private Soldiers.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kan., June 14.—An important bill, about which nothing has been said in the dispatches from Washington, passed the United States Senate last Saturday, having previously passed the House on April 7, and now only awaits the approval of the President to become a law. It is one of the most important and far-reaching measures affecting the army that has been enacted by Congress for a number of years. The provisions of the bill are these:

That on and after July 1, 1890, the sum of \$4 per month out of the regular monthly pay of all enlisted men in the army shall be retained for the first year of their enlistment, which sum shall not be paid until their discharge from the service, and which shall be forfeited unless they serve honestly and faithfully to the time of their discharge. That the Secretary of War shall determine what misconduct shall constitute a failure to render honest and faithful service within the strict meaning of this act. But no soldier who has deserted at any time during the term of his enlistment shall be deemed to have rendered good and faithful service.

That the money so retained from the monthly pay of the soldier shall be treated as deposits upon which interest shall be paid as provided for by certain sections of the regulations.

That enlistments shall continue to be made for five years as now provided by law, but at the end of three years from date of enlistment every soldier whose antecedent service shall have been faithful, shall be entitled to receive a furlough for three months and his discharge at the expiration thereof, if he apply for it.

That the President may in his discretion, and under such conditions as he shall prescribe, permit an enlisted man to purchase his discharge from the army.

That the army ration now provided by law be increased by the addition thereto of a pound of vegetables, the proportion to be fixed by the Secretary of War. That United States marshals, sheriffs, constables and police officers of towns and cities are authorized to apprehend, arrest and receive the surrender of any deserter from the army for the purpose of delivering him to any person in the military service authorized to receive him.

This bill makes radical changes in the laws and regulations governing enlisted men in the regular army as it practically reduces the term of enlistment from five to three years, and it makes very liberal provisions for the private soldier in other ways.

It has been passed by Congress mainly to prevent desertions, and if men desert after it goes into effect they will be deserving of very little sympathy should they become inmates of the United States military prison at this place.

### SIGNED BY THE SACS.

Also By the Foxes, Much to the Elation of the Government Commission.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, I. T., June 14.—The National Council of the Sac and Fox Nation agreed on all the terms of the contract with the United States Commissioners yesterday afternoon. They signed the treaty and closed the trade. At the conclusion the Council rose and Chief Keokuk delivered a prayer in the Indian tongue.

The Commissioners are elated over the result, and consider paying \$1.25 for their lands a better bargain than they would have had if they paid the Cherokees \$1 an acre for the Strip. The Indians agreed to have their allotments taken within four months after the allotting agent arrives at the agency. This will probably have the country ready for opening next spring.

This reservation is thirty-five miles long by eighteen miles wide, the longer line extending north and south. The Cimarron river bounds it on the north and the North Fork on the south. The western line is eighteen miles east of the eastern boundary of Oklahoma.

After the Indians take their allotments there will be 445,000 acres of land for homesteaders. The Deep Fork separates the reservation nearly into halves, the northern part containing the poorer land. This has a sandy soil and a red clay subsoil, and is nearly all covered with small oak trees, which are evenly but sparsely distributed over the land, and will never be worth any thing except for fuel and fence posts. South of Deep Fork the land is very much better, containing much more prairie, and equalling the best parts of Oklahoma. This is the part of the reservation where nearly all the Indians will take their allotments.

### Pension Statistics.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—In the course of some remarks on the conference report on the Urgency Deficiency Pension Appropriation bill, Representative Henderson, of Iowa, in the House made the following statement of the appropriations made by the present House for the benefit of the soldiers: Regular pension bills, \$98,437,451; urgent deficiency, \$21,613,009; soldiers' home (deficiency), \$81,609; artificial limbs (deficiency), \$50,000; pay and bounty claims, \$1,123,629; soldiers' homes, \$2,601,765; aid for State homes, \$400,000; artificial limbs, \$402,000; pay and bounty claims, \$680,000; expenses of the pension office, \$2,439,150; records and pension division ward department, \$837,270; act for total helplessness, \$43,000; general pension act (passed Thursday), \$33,000,000; urgent deficiency, \$3,705,838; total, \$167,412,731.

### Guessed It the First Time.

Fegg—I have a conundrum for you, Slimpsy. What is the difference between your head and a pumpkin?

Slimpsy—I give it up, Fegg.

Fegg—That's the right answer, Slimpsy.—Chicago Tribune.

### A Safe Guard.

Few people living in a malarial country but occasionally need a vigorous tonic, either to keep off the malarial feeling or else to cure the disease if it once gets into the system. There is no more uncomfortable disease that affects humanity than chills and fever. It drives away energy and ambition. It makes one feel sick and mean all over. A safe guard against the disease and a sure cure is Smith's Tonic Syrup, made by Dr. John Bull, of Louisville, Ky. A single bottle will do for an entire family. It is far better than quinine, as no derangement of the system ever follows its use. The use of quinine causes a buzzing in the ears, dizzy sensations, nausea and sometimes even convulsions and paralysis. Use Smith's Tonic Syrup and all such danger is avoided. In fact it has all the good medicinal qualities of quinine with none of its evil nature.

When an exquisite young gentleman is first married he uses the softest side of a velvet brush to polish his silk hat; after the seventh child has come along he sometimes uses the bracing brush instead.—Somerville Journal.

MAHER & GROSH, whose advertisement appears in this paper, is a perfectly reliable firm, and the reader can feel sure that every representation made by them will be carried out to the letter. The Chicago Inter Ocean says:

"In calling attention to the new advertisement of Messrs. Maher & Grosh, of Toledo, O., we are not recommending a new firm to our readers, but one that is well and favorably known already. Country merchants have in conversation with us repeatedly alluded to the knives and other hardware specialties advertised by Maher & Grosh, and the testimony as to the quality of the goods and the treatment received has been always most favorable."

If anybody doubts the dignity of labor, let him ask a \$10 hotel clerk what time it is.—Van Dorn's Magazine.

### Fortune Seeking Emigrants.

Many a poor fellow that seeks the Western wilds in the hope of winning a fortune, is preserved from that insidious foe of the emigrant and from stomach-chills and fever—by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. So effectively does that incomparable medicinal defense fortify the system against the combined influence of a malarious atmosphere and miasma-tainted water, that protected by it the pioneer, the miner or the tourist provided with it, may safely encounter the danger.

Give a girl a dollar, and you will see her wearing it to-morrow; give a boy a dollar, and he will eat it.—Aitchison Globe.

JAMES, NORTH CAROLINA, July 30th, 1889. Messrs. A. T. SHALENBARGER & CO. Rochester, Pa. I enclose two dollars for two bottles of your Malaria Antidote. The bottle you sent me a year ago I gave to a nephew of mine who had chills for more than three months, and taking medicine from the doctor all the time without improvement. Before he had taken half the bottle of the Antidote he was entirely cured. Yours truly, H. H. CONRAD.

Could a man who became intoxicated on acerbated beverages be said to be air tight?—Light.

Cruel, fashionable mother! Why don't you look after the welfare of your sickly little child! The nurse hasn't sense enough to get it a box of Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers.

An unthinking partisan, like a sightless monkey, blindly follows an organ.—Texas Siftings.

Six Novels Free, will be sent by Cragin & Co., Philada., Pa., to any one in the U. S. or Canada, postage paid, upon receipt of 25 Dobbins' Electric Soap wrappers. See list of novels on circulars around each bar.

Four Hundred of the National Capital is said to be made up of about one hundred and fifty.—Philadelphia Ledger.

J. C. SIMPSON, Marquess, W. Va., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me of a very bad case of catarrh." Druggists sell it, 75c.

QUININE does not come from Chili, but seems like it ought to.—Washington Star.

Do not purge nor weaken the bowels, but act specially on the liver and bile. A perfect liver corrector. Carter's Little Liver Pills.

The policeman's club is not a social one, but it commands respect.

After dinner smoke "Tansill's Punch."

### THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, June 9.  
CATTLE—Shipping steers... 3 25 @ 4 53  
Butchers' steers... 3 00 @ 4 00  
Native cows... 2 50 @ 3 25  
HOGS—Good to choice heavy... 8 50 @ 9 65  
WHEAT—No. 2 red... 81 @ 82  
No. 2 hard... 75 @ 76  
CORN—No. 2... 29 @ 29 1/2  
OATS—No. 2... 25 @ 26  
RYE—No. 2... 41 @ 41 1/2  
FLOUR—Patents, per sack... 1 85 @ 2 25  
Fancy... 1 40 @ 1 45  
HAY—Baled... 8 50 @ 6 50  
BUTTER—Choice creamery... 11 @ 12  
CHEESE—Full cream... 9 @ 9 1/2  
EGGS—Choice... 9 @ 8 1/2  
BACON—Hams... 19 @ 21  
Shoulders... 5 @ 6 1/2  
Sides... 7 @ 8  
LARD... 6 @ 6 1/2  
POTATOES... 35 @ 75

ST. LOUIS.  
CATTLE—Shipping steers... 4 40 @ 4 85  
Butchers' steers... 3 00 @ 4 30  
HOGS—Packing... 5 50 @ 5 70  
SHEEP—Fair to choice... 4 00 @ 5 10  
FLOUR—Choice... 3 50 @ 4 85  
WHEAT—No. 2 red... 88 1/2 @ 89 1/2  
No. 2... 81 @ 82 1/2  
OATS—No. 2... 29 @ 29 1/2  
RYE—No. 2... 45 @ 47  
BUTTER—Creamery... 15 @ 16  
PORK... 11 50 @ 11 55

CHICAGO.  
CATTLE—Shipping steers... 4 70 @ 4 90  
HOGS—Packing and shipping... 3 50 @ 3 90  
SHEEP—Fair to choice... 4 00 @ 5 20  
FLOUR—Winter wheat... 4 40 @ 4 50  
WHEAT—No. 2 red... 85 @ 86 1/2  
No. 2... 83 1/2 @ 84 1/2  
OATS—No. 2... 29 @ 29 1/2  
RYE—No. 2... 45 @ 45 1/2  
BUTTER—Creamery... 16 @ 21  
PORK... 12 75 @ 12 90

NEW YORK.  
CATTLE—Common to prime... 4 50 @ 5 10  
HOGS—Good to choice... 3 15 @ 3 25  
FLOUR—Good to choice... 4 40 @ 5 10  
WHEAT—No. 2 red... 81 @ 82  
No. 2... 80 1/2 @ 81  
OATS—Western mixed... 22 @ 23 1/2  
BUTTER—Creamery... 13 @ 24 1/2  
PORK... 12 00 @ 14 25

### WHERE TO SPEND THE SUMMER.

If Undecided, Perhaps This Will Help You.

Where to go, what to do, how to do it, and the expense involved—questions agitating so many households contemporary with the advent of Summer—are all answered satisfactorily in the pages of the handsome volume entitled "Health and Pleasure," just issued by the Passenger Department of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad.

The book is profusely illustrated, contains several valuable maps, and the information is presented in a concise, yet readable manner. It embraces an extensive list of Summer hotels and boarding houses along the Hudson, among the Catskills, in the Adirondack Mountains, at Saratoga, Lake George, Niagara Falls and other famous resorts.

Copies of the book may be obtained free upon application to W. B. Jerome, General Western Agent, No. 37 Clark St., Chicago, or will be mailed post-paid upon receipt of ten cents in stamps, by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, New York.

MILKMEN are poor people to interview. Naturally they do not like to be pumped.—Oil City Blizzard.

I use Smith's Tonic Syrup in my practice, and am determined to use it so long as it gives such excellent satisfaction in cases of chills and fever.—John J. Muehat, Calhoun, Ala.

The woman who can refrain from saying "I told you so" sometimes gets a new silk dress.—Exchange.

Will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

What a darling world it would be if every body were as polite as a candidate!—Louisville Courier Journal.

No SPECIFIC for local skin troubles equals Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

SETTLING a plumber's bill is "paying the piper" with a vengeance.—Boston Budget.

No Opium in Piso's Cure for Consumption Cures where other remedies fail. 25c.

PLANKED shad is good board.—Washington Star.

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Use the SMALL SIZE (40 little beans to the bottle). They are the most convenient; suit all ages. Price of either size, 25 cents per bottle.

KISSING at 7, 17, 70! Photo-gravure, panel size of this picture for 4 cents (coppers or stamps).

Makers of "Bile Beans," St. Louis, Mo.

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ESTAB. 1891.

on which is wound The Braid that is known the world around.

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